FRANCE:

Herald Special Report of the Political Question.

A German Demand for the Convocation of the French Conseils Generaux.

M. Thiers' Proposition to Save Alsace.

No Bombardment of Paris for Ten Days Yet.

The Parisians Anxious for Another Sortie.

Six Months' Provisions Remaining in the City.

Reported Advance of the Germans on Cherbourg.

A Sharp Engagement near Vendome.

Denial of the Reported Capitulation of Montmedy.

THE PRUSSIANS REPULSED IN THE ATTACK.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Prussia About to Close the War-Count Bismarck's Plan for a French National Council-The People Must Supersede the Mob-A Plebiscite Vote Said to Be Going On in

Knowing of the determination of the Prussian government to close the war between Germany and France at an early day, Count Bismarck's newspaper organ insists on the immediate convocation of the Councils General of France and the selection therefrom of delegates to a national council, or conclave, the members of which will be charged to consider the question of the reconstruction of the government of France with the immediate view of the announce

The suggestion is said to emanate from Napoleon who asserts that while irresponsible mob leaders are in power in France even the reduction of Paris will

Other rumors, which are freely circulated in Berlin, insist on the alleged fact that a citizen plebiscite is proceeding even now in Paris, the vote being taken with the view of approving of peace

The Convocation of the Councils Generaux Demanded-What M. Thiers Proposed in St.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1870.

A despatch from Berlin says:—'The Nord Deutsche Zeitung insists upon the convocation of the French Councils Généraux for the purpose of Assembly, with the object of reconstructing the gov-

WHAT M. THIRRS PROPOSED IN ST. PETERSBURG. It is said that M. Thiers, while at St. Petersburg, before proceeding to Versailles, intended to have the abandonment of Count Bismarck mand for Alsace and the substitution therefor Prussia, but he was unfavorably received by the Russian authorities and abandoned the attempt at

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Bombardment Postponed.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1870. A telegram from Margency, dated December 14, and forwarded specially to the New York Herald, says that the bombardment of Paris is not expected for ten days. PARIS WITHOUT GAS.

A telegram from Berlin dated December 14, and forwarded specially for the New York HERALD, states that Paris is now entirely without gas. Many of the garrison endeavor to desert under cover of the darkness, to prevent which detachments of French soldiers are placed outside the walls, who stop and turn back all persons endeavor-

The Situation Good-The People Desire More Sortles-Good Spirits-The Food Supply to

Last to February. BORDEAUX, Dec. 16, 1870. Paris letters of the 9th announce that the situa fion is good.

NOT DISCOURAGED. The repulses of the Army of the Loire and the recapture of Orleans have not discouraged the Pari-

MORE SORTIES WANTED. There is a general demand for more sorties and

aniversal approbation of the answer sent by General Trochu to General Moltke, and the people all say they will resist to the last.

THE SITUATION ACCEPTED.

The measures taken by the government since the commencement of the slege are accepted willingly by the population.

Having insured itself against a waste of provisions, of which there are enough fresh on hand to last until February, the government will again have fresh meat rationed to the inhabitants. The other provisious are sufficient to last for six months. REASONS FOR THE NON-BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS,

A despatch from Berlin says:-The Provincial Correspondence of this city this morning, in its article on the progress of the war, says the proposed bombardment of Paris has again been postponed because such a course at present would be detrimental to military operations. The real object of the war and the interests of the army at this juncture are paramount considerations. Un questionably at the right moment the commander of the investing army will take such action as will fully ensure immediate and future success.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST AND NORTH.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The German Advance on Havre Abandoned-

LONDON, Dec. 15, 1870. A telegram from the New York HERALD COIN.

that the German forces have apparently abandoned

French troops are emparking at Havre for Rouel Havre is much disturbed by gangs of roughs. MONTMEDY NOT SUBRENDERED.

A telegram from Brussels dated December 15 and forwarded specially for the New YORK HERALD mentions a report current there that Montmedy has not capitulated. On the contrary, it is stated that the Prussians were repulsed in an attack upon the fortress, losing 1,900 men in killed and wounded.

OPERATIONS NEAR HAVRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Reads Near Havre Clear-Manteuffel's Intentions-Prussians Retreating Toward Rouen-A United States War Vessel In-

A despatch, dated Havre yesterday, says that the Prussians have entirely withdrawn from this section

of the country, and the roads are open again to MARCHING UPON CARN AND CHERROURG. It is thought that General Manteuffel is marching

upon Caen and Cherbourg. Despatches from Havre, however, represent the retreat of the Prussians to the southward as precipitate. THE PRUSSIANS RETREATING TOWARDS ROUEN.

A report from Bordeaux say that the Prussians who were near Harfleur have treated towards

A UNITED STATES ST. 1 28 1. JURED BY A SHOT. A Havre despatch so and to Captain Wells, of the United States stear, Shenandeah for the dental shot received by that vessel a few days ago from a French iron-clad which was using her guns to intimidate General Briand, the French com-mander at Havre, who had ordered a portion of the

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

squadron to Cherbourg.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Mobiles Successful Over the Bavarians-A Prussian Attack Repulsed-Fight Near Vendome-Paladines. BORDEAUX, Dec. 16, 1870.

News has been received that between the towns of triare and Gien three battalions of Bavarians have been defeated by the Mobiles.

The forces of General Faidherbe continue to operate successfully, and some Prussian attacks pon General Chauzy's lines have been repulsed with loss to the assailants.

The following despatch has been forwarded to the prefects of departments :-The Duke of Meckienburg on Wednes day attacked the town of Frèteval, on the road from Chateaudur to Vendôme, which he occupied in strong force. We retook the place yesterday. Having united his troops with those of Prince Frederick Charles they

dome. The battle lasted till night. The enemy's losses are great. RETIREMENT OF PALADINES. General D'Aurelle Paladines has retired from the service and gone to his estate.

engaged our forces in combat yesterday near Ven-

The Capture of La Fere by the Prussians Contradicted-Confirmation of Prussian Successes-German Losses Near Orleans.

The Montieur says that the French have been re inforced at all points.

LA PERE NOT CAPTURED.

The capture of La Fere is contradicted. General Paidherbe passed the town without attacking it. everal engagements have occurred in that neigh borhood recently, which were generally favorable

The report published yesterday that the Prussians had occupied Coutres, Montrichard and Ramoran ceived to-day.

The Hanseatic losses in the battles of Orleans and Beaugency are officially stated at 126 killed, 745 rounded and 78 missing.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

be Made a Duke-The Paris Canard-Good News from the City-More Arms for France-Miscellaneous Items.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1870. Sixty per cent of the wounded and sick Prussians have rejoined the service.

BISMARCK TO BE MADE A DUKE. Bismarck is to be raised to a dukedom. It is said that the Count prefers his own name as a ducal title. but the King urges him to accept that of Duke of Strasbourg.

From Bordeaux the report comes that the sub prefect of Havre, in a report received here, denies having sent a despatch announcing a French vic tory at Paris. He maintains, however, that there is a general and precipitate retreat of the Prussians in

A BALLOON WITH NEWS. A despatch from Bordeaux says the reports by the alloon which landed at Honneur have not yet been received at Bordeaux; but a despatch from the aeronant says he has good news from Paris.

THE CAPTURES AT MONTMEDY. With the surrender of Montmedy sixty-five cannon and 3,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the besiegers, and 236 German prisoners were released. URGING AUSTRIA.

The French government urges Austria to demand the restoration of 3,000 Austrian railway cars seized and held by the Prussians.

MORE ARMS FOR PRANCE. The steamship Erie, which arrived off the coast of England yesterday, has sailed for Havre, though it is possible she may put into Cherbourg. She has arms on board for the use of the French. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The French government has prohibited the navigation of the Seine. It is said that 300,000 French are drilling at Bor-

A balloon with two passengers and 200 pounds of

letters descended on the 15th at Herborn, in Nassau (Germany).

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

The Necessary Basis of Peace-Paris Musi be Taken-The Feeling in Germany-Prossia Must Have Alsace and Lorraine-Opinions of the Count de Paris and Marsha

Never before were a people more weary of war

And yet the way to peace is not clear. The Prus. sian government will not make peace till it has taken Paris. No doubt it desires to see the end of the war; but if the army goes home without the satisfaction of entering the French capital in triumph it will smart under the feeling of repulse and failure. And before Paris can be taken what must be done? Just now it appears that the Army of the Loire must be beaten, and so decisively and unmistakably beaten that it will be removed from the number of things that may encourage the hope and the resistance of Paris. All the German power is now, therefore, addressed to this grand object. Before Paris the German armies stand still, content, apparently, to keep things there just as they are, while Frederick Charles and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg move causpendent at Havre restarday (December 14) reports | tiously to compass on the Loire the overthrow, of the

last hope of France. No doubt they will defeat the Army of the Loire. Not because they defeated MacMahon and Bazaine, but because they have a perfeetly appointed, thoroughly disciplined, veterar hose movements are directed by a great

strategist, and because it is not within the limits of possibility that generals of only ordinary capacity can resist all this with new troops. Although there can be no reasonable deute that the Army of the Loire will be whipped, yet it must be whipped before Paris loses its last hope, and Paris must lose its last hope before it will surrender, and not till all this has been done can the terms of peace be defined. The end, therefore, is still remote, and contingent upon many chances.

Just as it seems impossible for the Prussians to make peace till they have taken Paris, se it is equally impossible for any party that may speak on behalf of France to force the terms of peace in view of the great difficulty of the question of Alsace and Lorraine. Napoleen, the Count de Paris and the revolutionary government are in perfect accord on this point. The Count de Paris says, "No gevernment strategist, and because it is not within the limits of

raine. Napoleen, the Count de Paris and the revolutionary government are in perfect accord on this
point. The Count de Paris says, "No government
can cede these provinces." The revolutionary government has committed itself to the ridiculous extravagance of the declaration that it will not yield
an inch of French torritory. Napoleon turns
away appalled at this first necessary step
in any consideration of peace. Prussis will not
abate a jot of her pretension, and none authorized
to speak on behalf of France will for a moment consider her terms. What can be the issue? Somebody must give in. Practical common sense must
take the place of sentimental extravagance. France,
having her own poisoned chalce commended to her
lips, must quaff it. As she would have taken provinces she must lose them.

The only Frenchman I have heard discuss this

rips. must dust it. As she would have taken provinces she must lose them.

The only Frenchman I have heard discuss this subject without his head in the clouds is old Bazaine, who, it need scarcely be said, is not the incapable that many men seem to suppose. "In all wars," says the old soldier, "there is a conquering side and a conquered side. It would seem impossible for any one to fail to recognize a fact so simple. Yet we have only to recognize this fact to make our duty clear. We are beaten. Had we been the victors, who doubts but we would have taken the provinces of Rhenish Prussia? But, as the fortune of war is against us, we must accept the law we would have given."

against us, we must accept the law we would have given."

If any one competent to speak for France had the moral courage to base his action on so plain a piece of common sense peace could be made in an hour. But the fact is that while all parties froth at the mouth with patriotism there is no real patriot. All care for their own future and not for France. They will not cede the provinces because it would make such a villainous "record." There is no Curtius to leap into this guif, venturing his own annihilation for the good of his country.

It is odd to notice how, here in Frankfort, the question of Alsace and Lorraine attracts the attention of the booksellers. All the windows are filled with ancient pamphiets, histories and descriptions of the provinces, and with all necessary material, indeed, for getting at the truth of a point on which much stress is laid—namely, whether France really wronged Germany out of this territory, and whether, if these provinces go back to what Mr. Cariyle calls their Teutonic master, it will simply be the restoration of stolen children. Certainly the Prussian authorities care nothing for this, nor does it practically matter how the truth stands; but as the subject has a certain interest it will not be untimely to give the result of some examination of the old documents made to while away the time of waiting on the military authorities.

result of some examination of the old documents made to while away the time of waiting on the military authorities.

The substantial result is very curious touching Strasbourg, and especially the charge that it was stolen. The treaties of Munster (Westphalia), Nimeguen and Ryswick give the whole title. By the treaty of Munster France obtained from the Emperor, the empire and the house of Austria possessions of Austrian territories held hereditarily in Upper and the right of sovereignty in all possessions of Austrian territories held hereditarily in Upper Alsace-viz, the country of Fenette, Beliott, Dille, Thann, Altkirch and Eisenheim. This was not in pursuance of conquest. The Archduke Ferdinand Charles, who owned these territories hereditarily, had never warred against France. France paid three millions of lire (nine million francs) and assumed two-thirds of the debt owing by the Chambers of Eisenheim. By the same treaty France obtained, in addition to the territories named in Upper Alsace, the "landgraviate of Upper and Lower Alsace" and the "prefecture of Hagenan," including the imperial cities. The nominal sovereignly in these was a possession of the house of Austria, independently of the empire, and had been exercised 600 years.

France obtained sovereign rights over the city of Strasbourg by paragraph 16 of the treaty of Ryswick; also over the dependencies of the city on the right bank of the Rhine—namely, Barre, Wasseboune and Marlenheim. This resulted from an exchange against the cities of Fribourg, Brisach and Kehl, which the preceding treaty of Wessphalia had placed under the sovereignty of Prance. One possession was bartered against another; so that France came by Strasbourg as honestly as the United States came by Strasbourg as honestly as the United States came by Strasbourg as honestly as the

WAR NOTES

A good fat cat in Paris now (November 25) costs Up to a fortnight since the total of the North Ger

an and Baden army losses was as follows:-The Strasbeurg fortifications have been repaired and are now placed in a complete state of defence The German merchants are calling Count Bis-marck's attention to the desirability of possessing the French East Indian colony of Saigon as a naval

Contrary to the Geneva Convention the Ninth and Eleventh Bavarian field hospitals have been plundered by the French at and near Orleans. The wagons, horses and whole equipment were seized and the attendants sent to Geneva, whence they returned to Munich.

This "cruel war" has not spared the fine arts.
There will be few pictures painted in France in 1870, few contributions added to the musical compositions, few books written; the studio of the sculptor will be clesed, the schools of design neglected, the postical, the imaginative, forgotten.

1. Officers-dead, 802; wounded, 2,426; missing-

postical, the imaginative, forgotten.

1. Officers—dead, \$02; wounded, 2,426; missing 4—total, 3,252. 2. Soldiers—dead, 10,499; wounded, 60,249; missing (which category includes the dead not found), 7,872—total, 68,620. Grand total of all losses, 71,872. To this figure must be added the Bavarian losses, officially reported up to the battle of Orleans, with 901 dead and 4,614 wounded. The Wurtemberg lesses remain to be accounted for, as also those by sickness in the whole army. We know, though, so much, that the present war has, been no exception to the old rule of disease being a more deadly enemy than powder and shot.

The Militair Wochenblatt, of Berlin, sublishes a table showing the fate of the relies of each infantry regiment of the former regular army of France. The whole of the Guard, eight infantry regiments, of three battallons each, with one battallen of Chasseurs, are prisoners. Of the hundred infantry regiments all are prisoners but six; four of these last, which were formerly in Algeria, being now with the Army of the Leire, and twe, which were a Rome, being in Parls. The whole of the Zouaves, three regiments of three battallons of Chasseurs of the Line, and the three regiments of Turcos, a body formerly of the same sireugh as the Zouaves. The only other troeps unaccounted for are three single battallons of light infantry, specially raised for Algerian service, and supposed to be still in the colony, and the Foreign Legion fermed for the same purpose, and said also to be there at last accounts.

A comparison between the French and Prussian field artillery, from the pen of a Chef d'Escadron in the former service, has lately appeared in a Belgian newspaper, and been translated in a German military journal. The writer admits that the Prussian guns surpass the French in range and accuracy; but as the latter shoot well up to 3,500 yards, and will carry up to 4,350 yards, he considers this difference unimportant. He estimates that nene of the batteries at Sedan fred at a greater distance than 4,400 yards. ruses which barst them in the air, but without certainty; and he sums up by asserting emphatically that the great superiority of the Prussian artillery was due to the better bursting of their shells, all other points of advantage having been comparatively unimportant. We may add that the "wild, indiscriminate bursting" of the French shells was especially remarked in the sortic from Paris on the 21st uit.

A Paris letter of November 20 in the London Times supplies the fellowing amusing report of the mede of boarding in the restaurants of the city:—

The writer says:—I do not know what is going to happen to Paris. I suppose it must fall in the end, if the neutral Powers do not interfere. But pray do not run away with the idea that it will fall soon. It is a question of the belly, nothing more. Our beef and mutton will be exhausted in a fortinght, perhaps seener. Will Paris feed on borse, of which there is abundance? I believe it will, and those who, like myself, vow never to touch horse will live on vegetables. For me, I am Shadrach, You remember the story of the three children who would not in captivity eat the flesh offered to idols and feed on pulse. At the end of forty days they were very fat. I think I could get up in Paris the Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego Club. When the slege of Paris is over you will see us as fat as pigs on our diet of pulse, peas, beans and lentils.

Talking of pigs, let me end this letter with an anecdote. I took a friend to breakfast with me yesterday morning at Brabant's. On the bill of fare I found cochon de latt. Now, I have many weaknesses, but all are as nothing in comparison with my weakness for sucking pig. I at once said, "By all means, we shall have sucking pig." But I cailed back the watter and asked him if it was a real sucking pig. He said, "Truly." Then I said, "A little pig!" He replied, "Surely." Again I said, "A little pig!" He replied, "Surely." Again I said, "A little pig!" He replied, "Surely." Again I said, "A voung pig "" But this question floored him, and he hesitated. At last he conjessed, "It was a guinea pig, cochin a? Inde." Now, I ask you, are you equal to tune pig."

National Entente Between Prussia and Belgium.

British Diplomacy and Cabinet "Sham"

An English Ministerial Council Debating the Position-M. Thiers' Proposed Sop to Bismarck-Prussia Reserves Her Right of Action.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Prussia and Belgium in Accord on the New Diplomatic Question-The "Sham" Neutrality of England-M. Thiers' Diplomacy.

The King and Cabinet of Belgium have been officially thanked by the executive in Berlin for the good faith which the Belgian nation has evinced in the maintenance of its neutrality, which is in such marked contrast to the professed but really sham

border and internationally, with regard to Luxembourg meets the approval of the government and

M. THIERS' BAIT TO BISMARCK.

It is stated in Brussels and repeated from London that M. Thiers after his visit to St. Petersburg proposed to Count Bismarck that Prussia should release the territory of Alsace and restore it to France, and afterward annex Belgium and Holland, but that the proposal was immediately discountenanced both in St. Petersburg and Vienna.

ACTION OF HOLLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Luxembourg Suid to be Solemnly Purchase by Holland.

It is asserted from Vienna, on authority said to be reliable, that the territory of Luxembourg has been solemnly purchased from the representative authority of the Netherlands Kingdom.

Citizen Assertion of National Integrity.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 1870. The Luxembourgers have united in an address to Prince Henry of Orange, imploring him not to allow he destruction of the political existence of the Grand Duchy without the population are first consuited on the subject.

government of Luxembourg that he "will defend the treaty of 1867 and the honor and independence of the Duchy. He also approves the acts of the government of Luxembourg."

The Cabinet Crisis Continued-No Ministry to

England's Idea of the Territorial Account-Cabinet Council May Define the Position. LONDON, Dec. 15, 1870.

be satisfied with that acquisition, and forego the taking of Lorraine from France." A Cabinet council is to be held to-day, which is ex-

The Grand Duchy Safe if Neutr

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1870. A despatch to the London Times, dated at Versailles, 15th inst., says the Luxembourg question will produce complication. The independence of the Duchy is preserved unless it openly supports

Powers of Europe concerned themselves in the Luxembourg matter in the face of her plain violation of neutrality in the interest of the French. Prussia therefore reserves to itself full freedom for her future course.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1870. The first annual banquet of the Chicago Pres Club took place at the Bright House this evening About eighty gentlemen connected with the daily and non-daily press were present. Speeches were made by Governor Bross, of the *Tribune*; Mr. McCullogh, of the Republican; Mr. Wilkie, of the Times; Mr. Crofful, of the Post; Mr. Sherman, of the Journal; Mr. Hewitt, of the Chronicle, and others. The party prose up at a laye hear. The party broke up at a late hour.

WORCESTER, Dec. 16, 1870. The trial of Charles W. Linn, for murder, closed to-day by a verdict of not guilty.

NEW ICE SUPPLY .- The Peckskill Advertiser

The Eastport Sentinel complains that eggs will be admitted duty free from the provinces after the 1st of January, much to the disadvantage of the East ern farmers. They have heretofore paid ten per cent duty, and considerable revenue has been obtained from them.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.—The second re earsal for the second concert of the Philharn Society took place yesterday alternoon at the Academy of Music, before an audience which ed the building from parquet to dome and left very little desirable standing room. We doubt very much if the extra concert in honor of Beethoven can show as much to-night. The programme for the second regular concert is indeed interesting in the nighest degree. First comes a very remarkable symphony by the planist, Rubenstein called "Ocean," although what on earth the ocean has to do with it in the carrying out of the subject we are quite at a loss to know. last movement is rather too much spun out and elaborate to a fault. But it is in general a fine work. Next comes a fine overture by Cherabini, under the title "Anacrecon," which in many passages might be mistaken for Mozart. "Don Glovanni" strongly impregnates the overture in some of its best parts, The third and last orchestral work is the "Ruy Blas" overture of Mendelssohn. The programme is far mere satisfactory than its predecessor, and, with a little broader idea of treatment than that which the conductor, Mr. Bergmann, seemed inclined to give it resterday. Bergmann, seemed inclined to give it yesterday, there is no doubt of its being a grand success. Too much care and elaboration will tend to weaken a work to as serious an extent as carelessness and want of proper attention. A conductor shows want of proper attention. A conductor should not keep too tight a rein over such a magnificent orches-tra as the Philharmonic when there are under his baton some of the best musicians that America can exhibit.

BEETHOVEN MANNERCHOR-FIDELIO, -The Beet hoven Mannerchor, one of the popular German voca immortal composer from whom they take their name last night at the Academy of Music, The house was filled to the extent of standing room only. "Fidelio" was the attraction and was presented with the following cast:—Fidelio, Mmc. Louise Lichtmay; Marcelline, Miss Roemer; Rocco, Mr. Franosch; Pizarro, Mr. Vierling; Florestan, Mr. Bernard; Jaquino, Mr. Habelmann: Minister, Mr. Standt. To the chorus all praise is due, as they sang with a unanimity of spirit, feeling and expression so utterly different from what one is accustomed to hear in opera at this theatre, that their department of the opera gave unalloyed satisfaction. Madame Lichtmay sang the grand music of the title rôte as a true, conscientions artist, and her fine, broad, dramatic and cultivated school found a congenial field in such a work. There might be a little more delicacy and roanding off of some of the rough pelints of her school, but her carnestness and appreciation of the ideas of the composer were unmistakable. Neither Vierling nor Franosch were at all equal to the demands of their parts, but Miss Roemer and Habelmann both acted and sang with becoming spirit and that case and confidence that jbetoken the true artist. Mr. Neuendorfied a rather shaky orchestra with more success than many experienced conductors would dare hope for.

Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn.—A with the following cast:-Fidelio, Mme, Louise Licht-

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN .-- A crowded house testified its appreciation of class music last night at the second concert of the Brook-Music. The fascinating strains of Beethoven and Mendelssohn were listened to with delight by all present, and to a small minority the works o divine masters appealed to a critical and a musi-

divine masters appealed to a critical and a musically educated ear. The concerted music of these concerts is so purely and bewitchingly rendered that it must be a very dull ear and a cold imagination that is not moved to an ecstasy of delight with harmonies that have endowed their composers immortality.

The concert opened with Beethoven's Second Symphony, and was given with all the precision and barmony for which this society is so famous. Signor Carlo Lefranc sang Halevy's "La Priere de la Jurve" with great sweetness and force, and is a tenor of which the society may well be proud. An encore was demanded, and, after a little hesitation, he kindly complied with the flattering request. In the second part he gave the cantique "Noël." and was heartly applauded. Mr. Richard Hoffman distinguished himself in Beethoven's Concerto in C minor, op. 37; and also in Rennett's "Barcarole," from the "Fourth Concerto." Meyart's overture to the "Magic Flute" and Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" brought this concert, which it was a privilege to attend, to a brilliant close. The next concert will be given on the 28th of January.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Hall was very thinly attended. Matinees will be given to-day at the following heatres:—Fifth Avenue, Wallack's, Booth's, Niblo's Olympic, Globe, Grand Opera House, Comique, Wood's, Lina Edwin's, Bowery, Association Hall, Yood's, Lina Edwin's, Bowery, Association Hall, Tony Pastor's, Hooley's, Brooklyn Opera House. The centenary birthday of Beethoven will be celebrated by the Philharmonic Society to night at the Academy of Music by a grand concert. The Vocal Society of New York gave their first glee and madrigal concert at Steinway Hall on Thursday night, with signal success.

Mine. Viardi Marti promises a very interesting soirce this evening, at Chickering's Hall.

THE FECHTER-WALLACK IMPROGLIO.

The following letter, published in the Traveller of this afternoon, will, it is thought, terminate the Fechter-Wallack correspondence:-

No. 2 BULFINCH PLACE, BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1870. Based upon this principle I answer a communica-tion which I find in the Travetter of this evening over the signature of Charles Fechter. It has never before fatien to my lot to be obliged to recite any petty grievances, but when an individual makes a public exposition of affairs at the Globe theatre,

petity grievances, but when an individual makes a public exposition of affairs at the Globe theatre, and takes the liberty to mention my hame in connection therewith, I am bound to make some reply to it. There is no reason, nor has there ever been a reason, why the Globe theatre, should not be conducted upon a system of harmony, except in the arrogance of the "sole manager" of the establishment. The "cloquent" notice in the Travelter on the sth instant, alidaded to, and appealed to by the writer of the explanatory letter of this evening, may be easily answered. If a manager has rights, so has an actor. The absurd cant about discipline is easily met. I have been on the stage since boyhood—have neld a respectable position for twenty years; I feel, therefore, the value of discipline as been no discipline under the management of Mr. Charles Fechter. Ladies and gentlemen have been summoned to their duties at twelve o'clock M., and the "sole manager" has walked in at two P. M. This is not of great importance, probably, but where a person exacts discipline is should, by his own example, enforce it. I can vouch for the loyalty of every member of the Globe company, and simply beg now to assert my own. An actor may have a pecuniary contract with the manager of a theatre, but he is, in fact, engaged to the public. Now, why do I not perform the duty which I owe the public per the cause I said I would rather not assume the part of Don Saliuste. Does the public care about hearing the truth of the matter? I will tell it, and defy the "sole manager" to contradict me. My engagement was made through Mr. John H. Selwyn (for Mr. Cheney) in the month of March. The terms of that engagement and the obligation it imposed upon me were thoroughly comprehended by Mr. Selwyn and myself, rathed by Mr. Edward and layed the vester in The terms of that engagement and the obli-gation it imposed upon me were thoroughly comprehended by Mr. Seiwyn and myself, ratifled by Mr. Cheney, and I was fully prepared to act in the spirit and letter of our contract. On the 28th of April, in a letter which I have before me as I write, enclosed in a communication from a mutual friend, Mr. Cheney announced his desire to engage Mr. Fechier, but would like to hear my views first, as I should be consulted on so important a matter (vide ciclosed in a communication from a mutual friend, Mr. Cheney announced his desire to engage Mr. Fechter, but would like to hear my views first, as I should be consulted on so important a matter (vide his letter). Thinking that he saw a surer means of success in such an engagement, I offered to abrogate my contract altegether and yield in favor of his new design, fearing there might be some inharmonious elements in the composition of his company. This Mr. Cheney could not histen to, but wished me to proceed at once with nim to see Mr. Fechter. I did so, and was received with most affectionate greeting, he assuring me that nothing could possibly occur that would mar the harmony of our associations; that a simple objection on my part to any policy devised would meet with not a single argument from him. I accepted the promises of the management of the Globe theatre in the most sympathetic spirit. I thought Mr. Fechter meant what he said. The proprietor of the theatre, Mr. Cheney, heard every word that was uttered by Mr. Fechter, and I am sure will attest u. I do not believe the public cares much about the internal disorder in a theatre, but I do believe that gentiemen care about that which ought to be understood between gentlemen. The intention, as expressed, was that the drama was to be considered and cared for, and not the individual aggrandizement of any one person. The system of "starring" and indicating the position of the artist by the size of the letters in which his name was printed in the play bills was to be abolished. Equality and fraternity was to be our motio, and a constant succession of new works would be presented to the public, in which the honors of performance were to be fairly divided. Even V ctorien Sardou was to have been invited to write plays especially for the Globe theatre. The first play of Sardou has not yet been placed in rehearsal. Mr. Fechter painted to me a Utopia, and i was weak in the proposition to alternate the characters in "Ruy Blas" was but a subterfuge from an insuiting lette

The Czar Prepared for War or Negotiation.

RUSSIA.

Austria Mediatory Through Fear of the Consequences.

The Conference Invitations Said to Have Been Issued.

The Russian Army to Be Kept at Full Strength-A Close Levy by Conscription. St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15, 1870.

A levy of six men in every 1,000 throughout Russia has been ordered to replace the men lost to the army in consequence of the shortening of the term of service of the conscription of 1871.

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMACY.

A Contral Mediator for Peace-Afraid of Russin and Hopeful of a Congress.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 1870. It is announced that Austria, wishing to maintain the existing guarantees for the peace of Europe, yet desirous of sparing the susceptibilities of Rus. sia, adheres, without reservation, to the decision of the approaching conference at London.

THE CONGRESS.

The Circular Invitations Said to Have Beed

LONDON, Dec. 15, 1870. It is possible that the invitations to the conference to be held in London on the Black Sea question were issued yesterday.

What Russia Will Demand-America Sympathizes with the Czar.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 15, 1870. A despatch from Marseilles says Russia will denounce the treaty for the closing of the Dardanelles, and adds that the United States, which never recog) nized the closing of the straits, will sympathize ac

ROME.

tively with the Czar.

The Serious Riots at the Gates of the Vatican.

The "Dangerous Element" Asserting Its Power-Law and Order Vindicated by the Pontifical Troops-Arrest of the Mob-Leader.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1870. Special HERALD telegrams from Rome, dated in the Holy City on the 12th inst., report that the seri ous riot which took place at the very gates of the Vatican on the anniversary of the Feast of the Im-

maculate Conception was a most infamous affair. The rioters were made up of a mob of rumans, headed by a desperate character named Tognetti, a professed infidei. They were armed with knives and hatchets and other instruments of assassing

Four of the Panal party were wounded almost to mediately. The soldiers charged on the crowd and lognetti was arrested. During the evening the rioters, his companions, collected in front of the

Police Office building and demanded his release. Next day, the 13th instant, Colonel Azyanes, of the First Pontifical regiment, was assaulted by the mob. He escaped from their hands by rushing through the Vatican building.

The holy City remains deeply excited. The Papal Question in the Italian Legislature-A Statesman's Plan of Treatment in the

FLORENCE, Dec. 15, 1870. In the Italian Parliament to-day Senor Lanza made a powerful speech in support of the bill relative to the guarantee to be given to the Popc. He said the Catholic world demanded every guarantee

which it was possible for Italy to concede. A bill for the consolidation of the Papai debts was

Special Mission from the Pope to Prussia-King William to Champion the Church.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1870. The Papal Envoy, Monseignor Kogman, arrived at Versailles on the 12th with important despatches from the Pope to Bismarck and King Wildam.

restore to him his temporal power as soon as the present war ends.

It is certain that the King promised the Pope to

The Day of Royal Entry. LONDON, Dec. 16, 1870. It is said that Victor Emmanuel will enter Rome of the 8th of January.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16, 1870. Nos. 9, 11 and 13 on West Front street, between Main and Wainut streets-a five story stone frontwas completely destroyed by fire to-night. Two of the numbers belonged to Reuben Springer, and the other to the estate of Taylor. Loss on building, \$50,000; Barber & tobacco manufacturers, loss about \$30,000; mer & Co. and E. H. Corning, produce dealer about \$3,000 each; the former is fully insure H. Griest loses, in leaf tobacco, \$3,500: for sured. Total loss, \$100,000.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 15—4-20 P.
M.—Consols closed at 91% for money and 91% for the account.
American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds,
1862, 884;; 1865, 884;; 1867, 878; ten-forties, 874; Stocks
quiet. Erie 191;; Illinois Central, 1104; Atlantic and Great
Western, 27.
LONDOON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 16—1:30 P.
M.—Consols, 91% for money, 91; for the account. American
securities quiet and unchanged. Stocks steady and unchanged. changed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—130 P. M.—The cotton market was unchanged. Mildling up-16—1:30 P. M. —Wheat—total receipts for three days, \$1,000 quarters, including 27,500 American; spring, old, \$1,000, winter, its, 7d, a 10s, 8d. Western flour 25s.

LIVERPOO, PRODUCT MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—4:30 P. M.—Tallow closed active; quoted at 44s, 9d. a 45s. Refined petroleum, is, 63d. a 1s, 63d. Sugar quiet and steady. steady.

Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., Dec. 18-1 P. M.—Beef, 123. 6d.; pork, 10ds.; lare semer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 15.—Petroleum

HAVANA MARKETS.

Sugars-Prices stiff, but quota long are unchanged. Sales unimportant. Exchange on London, 18 a 19 per cent premium; on the United States, sixty days' sight, 3% a 4 per cent discount; short sight, 2 a 23% per cent discount; in gold, sixty days' sight, 6% a 7 per cent premium; short sight, 5 per cent premium; short sight, 5 per cent pre-

Montmedy Not Surrendered.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

Bazaine. FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, NOV. 29, 1870. than the German people are to-day of the struggle with France, distinguished though it has been by such an unparalleled series of German successes. On every hand-deep, heartfelt, unqualified-is neard the aspiration for peace.

LUXEMBOURG

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16, 1870. Prussia and Beigium on the general international diplomacy of the two countries.

neutrality of England on the subject of Luxem-

people of Belgium.

Royal Determination of the Territorial Position. London, Dec. 16-2:30 A. M. King William of Holland has telegraphed to the

Act. . THE HAGUE, Dec. 15, 1870. The endeavors to form a new Cabinet are still un-

LONDON, Dec. 15, 1870.

The London Times of to-day, in an editorial on the Luxembourg question, says "it is not England's duty alone to resist the absorption of Luxembourg by Prussia," and thinks that "perhaps Prussia may

pected to define the attitude of Engla THE QUESTION AT VERSAILLES.

France. The Prussian government declares that the great

PRESS CLUB DINNER IN CHICAGO.

THE GLOUCESTER (MASS.) FISHING SEASON.—The estimate of fish taken in the district of Gloucester, including Rockport, during the fishing season of 1870, is as fellows:—Codish, 240,000 quintals; mackerel, 98,000 barrels; herring, 12,000 barrels; other fish, 7,500,000 pounds; oil, 135,000 gallons; manure, 3,000 tons. The total value of the above is \$3,724,500. There are 573 vessels in the district, whese tonnage is 30,510 tons. The fishing grounds are on the coast of New England, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and the Bay of St. Lawrence. The number of men employed during the season was 6,084, and number of vessels employed 507. The cod fishermen average about ten to twelve nien to a vessel, and the mackerelmen from lifteen to eighteen. The loss of men this season by accidents will exceed 100. In Gloucester there are about fifty fish firms, who represent a capital of \$3,600,000 in vessels, this being outside of the regular business, such as outfits, curing, packing and wharf property, the latter of which foots up in value over \$1,000,000. The firms in Gloucester have heretofore been in the habit of getting the enormous quantities of salt which they used through New Yerk parties, out this year another policy was pursued, and a grand salt company, composed of most of the fish owners was formed, and nearly all the salt used was imported direct on their own account, thus saving about fifty cents per bushel. For the year ending June 39 the value of imports received at this port was \$74,013; exports, \$8,383. The number of entries of foreign vessels was 226, the tonnage of which was 24,528.

And the grands are constanted buttern.

NEW ICE SUPPLY.—The Peekskill Advertiser says that the property known as the Hessian Lake lands, situated upon the west shore of the Hudson and one-half mile above Iona Island, has recently been sold and a new ice company formed for the purpose of cutting and storing the ice from the lake, with a view to supplying a Southern trade with this cooling commodity. The lake contains about thirty acres and is capable of yielding, in ordinary seasons, 20,000 to 30,000 tons of ice. Ice houses of sufficient capacity to store the above amount are now being erected upon the grounds and are under contract to be finished by the middle of January, ready to receive the ice. One peculiar feature of ice gathering at Hessian Lake is that the ice coming from the take, situated about fifty reet above the tops of the ice houses, is made to slide all the way from the lake upon a track constructed for the purpose, and deposits itself in the ice houses ready for the packers, at a great saving of cost for labor.